

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. parts of the 1930-1931 classes were inducted in 1950; parts of

those males were deferred who were needed in armament factories. The term of service for the Army was three years; Navy and Air Force, four years.

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3. Men of the 1930-1931 classes who were drafted in 1950 were to be demobilized in October 1953. In September-October 1952, part of the 1929-1930 classes were demobilized. In September-October 1951, part of the 1928-1929 classes were demobilized. Those demobilized in 1951-1952 included privates and NCO's, regardless of their assignments. Although NCO's could remain as volunteers (sverkhsrochnik) with better pay and privileges, no pressure was brought on any NCO's or key men to remain in the service.

ARMY review completed.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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4. The following is general mobilization data [] 25X1
- a. [] all units in the Soviet Zone of Germany were on a wartime T/O; however, almost all GOFG units were at least 10% under strength. According to the T/O, there was a 10-20% shortage of officers. During the rotation periods, EM strength fell far below T/O strength. There was no spring rotation of personnel. EM were demobilized in September-October, and replacements arrived in November-December. In the period September-October to November-December, the units were 20-30% under strength. No Soviet units were being increased in size [] in April 1953, and no new Soviet units were being added to divisions within the 4th Gds. Mecz. Army. 25X1
- b. In [] unit, there were 9 officers, 18 NCO's (8 of whom were volunteers) and 20 privates. The NCO's and privates, except for the volunteers, were of the 1930-1933 year classes. 25X1
5. From post-World War II to 1950, officers could get one annual leave of 45 days, plus additional travel time. In 1950, this policy was changed to two annual leaves, each of 45 days, plus additional travel time. Six months later, during which time only a few officers were given the second leave, this policy was changed back to one leave period of 45 days, plus travel time. A maximum of 20% of a unit's officers were allowed to leave at one time. Officers grumbled among themselves that, due to the absence of their families, one annual leave was not enough. They felt the Army should permit their wives to visit them once annually for 45 days in addition to their regular leave. In 1952-1953, flying officers received 60 days annual leave, plus travel time.
6. EM were supposed to get one annual leave of 10 days, plus travel time, for excellence in political and military training, and because of death of parents or wife; however, few EM actually got this leave, as unit CO's were permitted to send only one EM on leave per month. [] 25X1
[] no EM complaints about the leave system. 25X1
7. Although most officers were of the regular Army, many reserve officers have been recalled since 1952. [] group of nine officers, eight were regular and one was reserve. 25X1
8. [] only one reserve officer -- [] deputy, Capt. Aleksandr Spiridonovich GURBO -- who was recalled to active duty in the Automobile Corps in October 1952 for an indefinite period. This officer was of the 1912 class (approximately), and had served in World War II as CO of automobile companies. He was demobilized in 1946. When recalled, he was assigned as Deputy CO of the 1787 Army Motor Transport and Tractor Regt. [] All men physically fit and legally liable for military service were inducted into service, including graduates of factory work schools (the proportion of males to females in factories was about 50-50). Only key men in factories and students in their last year of study were deferred, but even these were drafted a year or two later. 25X1
9. [] ILLEGIB
- a. [] 25X1
- b. Only one sergeant was returned (in April 1953) to the USSR prior to the completion of his term (due to repeated drunkenness); no officers or EM were returned for illnesses, injuries, court martials, transfers, or any other reasons.

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- c. TB, loss of a limb, and insanity were the only specific illnesses known to me for which troops were returned to the USSR; all other illnesses were treated in the Soviet Zone of Germany.
- d. Officers were returned to the USSR for political unreliability, or for repeated fraternizing, and visits to German places; EM were returned for going AWOL, repeated drunkenness, and fraternization.
- e. Theft, robbery, black market activities, causing an automobile accident, murder, and rape were civil and military offenses for which troops were returned to the USSR for punishment.
- f. [] no special assignment of troops to a school in the USSR, except for a very insignificant number of officers being sent to a political school in Moscow. 25X1
- g. In case of the death of a wife or parent, EM could be returned to the USSR prior to the completion of their regular tour.
- h. In the entire Finow Garrison, one senior lieutenant and two EM were returned to the USSR during 1950-1953: the lieutenant and one EM for drunkenness; the other EM for fraternization.
- i. Hospitalized troops returned to the USSR on regular trains. EM prisoners were returned under guard in special cars attached to regular trains; officers were escorted to Brest.
- j. Unless an officer or an EM had a key assignment, his replacement arrived during the regular rotation period. Company grade officer replacements arrived in December-January; field grade officer replacements arrived in February-March. Key personnel was replaced within a week or so from other units of the same army.
- k. [] a GOFG replacement pool existed in Frankfurt/Oder. 25X1
GOFG requested officer replacements for its armies from the Armed Forces Ministry in Moscow. [] an average of 100 officers daily were awaiting assignment in Frankfurt/Oder. 25X1
- 10. The 4th Gds. Mecz. Army had about 2,000 Soviet female civilians who were dressed in uniform and underwent physical and political training, but received no weapons training. The female civilians were called soldierettes (soldatki). They averaged about 500 rubles plus 650 East Marks a month -- the pay of a lieutenant. Most of them worked in headquarters as typists, kitchen personnel, cleaning women, nurses, and as sales personnel in PX stores inside military compounds. Each division, or other large unit, of the 4th Gds. Mecz. Army had about 200 soldierettes. There was a big turnover of soldierettes because most of them became pregnant and were returned to the USSR.
- 11. The GOFG also employed a number of Soviet male and female civilians (in civilian clothes) who worked in administrative, technical and bookkeeping jobs. Only a very few male Germans were employed by the GOFG. German girls were employed in PX stores outside of military compounds. Thirty per cent of the medical officers in the Soviet Zone hospitals were females.
- 12. [] no water-borne shipments of troops to or from the Soviet Zone of Germany. 25X1

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13. [redacted] the following military districts in the USSR:

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Moscow
~~Central~~
Voronezh
Kiev
Carpathian
Siberian
Trans-Baltic
Odessa
White Russian (Belorussian)
Baltic
Leningrad
Far Eastern Command (not a military district)

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